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ABSTRACT

The sounds of Standard Indonesian, or Bahasa Indonesian, used in official government and private communication, are presented here. The place and manner of articulation and the distinctive features of consonants, vowels, diphthongs, and vocalic combinations are thoroughly explained through text, illustrations, and charts. Variants of pronounciation caused by the addition of prefixes and suffixes are pointed out. Special attention is given to the Indonesian A, I, O, U, the written E, the aspirated H, and the glottal stop. Techniques for overcoming difficulties with final B and P, Dj, Ti, and Ng are offered. Other difficulties for the American learner concerning aspiration accent, stress, and pitch are discussed. (PMJ)

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INDONESIAN

SOUNDS OF INDONESIAN SPEECH

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C. W. CHANEY
Colonel, U. S. Army
Director

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CHAPTER 1 STANDARD INDONESIAN

The expression "Standard Indonesian" does not occur in Indonesian. The language is known as the "Bahasa Indonesia".

"Standard Indonesian" is used as the vehicular language:

1. at public schools or other public educational institutions
2. in governmental offices
3. in political or national movements
4. in newspapers, magazines and books, meant for the literate public. Besides these, newspapers in local tongues are being published, too.
5. in radio broadcasts
6. in speeches to Indonesians from different areas or locally used to address educated city-people
7. in official correspondence
8. in legal transactions based on Western style management (e.g. formulating contracts, applications, payrolls and other forms)
9. official announcements and governmental publications
10. in several facets of today's public life, such as:
    a. social gatherings of Indonesians coming from different areas
    b. contacts between foreigners and educated Indonesians.

This "Standard Indonesian" may be influenced by local tongues, because the average Indonesian obviously tends and prefers to use his mother tongue in the intimate atmosphere of his homelife and in his contact with people from the same language area.

So the influence of the local vernaculars will often manifests itself in a typical intonation, pronunciation and word choice when using Bahasa Indonesia.

Also in newspapers, magazines and books, the "invasion" of terms originating from the local vernaculars is evident, because mostly all free-lance journalists and authors also still use their mother tongue in their family and local community life and bring, therefore, elements of local vernaculars into the written Bahasa Indonesia.

Indonesians whose mother tongues are the closest to Bahasa Indonesia are the population of coastal Eastern Sumatra and the adjacent island groups between Sumatra, the Malayan Peninsula and Borneo, the so-called coastal Malayans of the island of Borneo, and the people of the Malayan Peninsula itself.

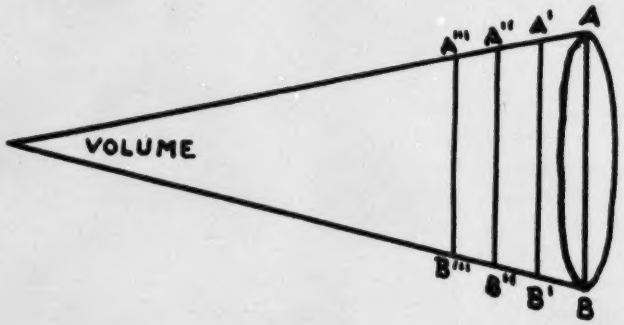
The Bahasa Indonesia, as a specific development of Malay, can be used anywhere in the territory of Indonesia to the native people who have become acquainted with the Bahasa Indonesia through school education, political or community life.

CHAPTER 2 VOWELS

Transcription	Standard Indonesian	Variant in local tongues
a	a	a
e	ɛ	e
i	i	i̯
o	ɔ	o
u	u	u̯
pĕpĕt *)	ə	ə

In initial position all vowels are preglottalized, and should be uttered as ʔa , ʔɛ , ʔi , ʔɔ , ʔu , ʔə.

Volume of the vowels



An indicates the length of the vowel comparatively shown in 1 syllable.

1. AB	is the length of vowel	in	V	in	V-CV	in	e.g. a-pa
2. A'B'	"	"	CV	"	CV-CVC	"	e.g. pa-pan
3. A"B"	"	"	VC	"	VC-CVC	"	e.g. an-tar
4. A'''B'''	"	"	CVC	"	CVC-CVC	"	e.g. san-tap

*)Pronunciation: pəpət

CHAPTER 3 CONSONANTS

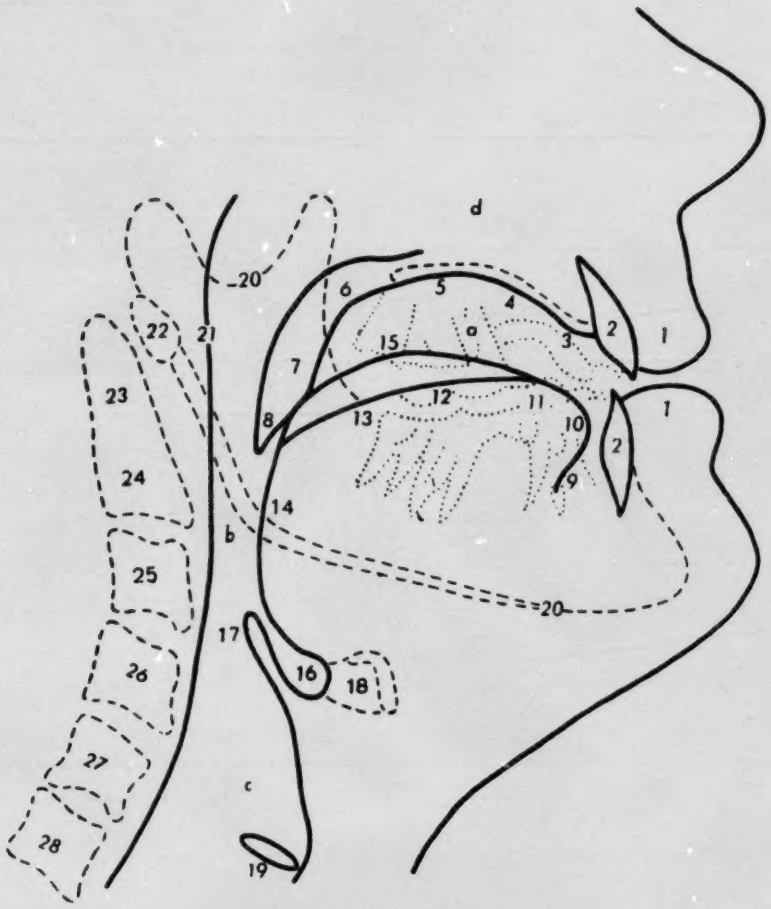
Consonant	Phonetic sign	Specification
b	b	voiced
d	d	voiced
g	g	voiced
h	h	voiceless(aspiration)
j	y	voiced
k	k , ?	voiceless(with no puff of breath) or glottal stop in final position
l	l	voiceless
m	m	nasal
n	n	nasal
p	p	voiceless(with no puff of breath)
r	r	rolling r
s	s	voiceless
t	t	voiceless(with no puff of breath)
w	w	voiced
tj	c	voiceless(with no puff of breath)
dj	j	voiced
ng	ŋ	nasal
nj	ñ	nasal

Notes: 1. Indonesian j (phonetic sign y) is the transition sound from i to a in ia, or from i to u in iu, rather than English y.
2. Indonesian w is the transition sound from u to a in ua, or from u to i in ui, rather than English w.
3. tj, dj, ng and nj stand for single speech sounds.

POSITIONS OF CONSONANTS

Consonant	Initial	Medial	Final
b	x	x	x
d	x	x	x
g	x	x	-
h	x	x	x
j	x	x	-
k	x	x	x
l	x	x	x
m	x	x	x
n	x	x	x
p	x	x	x
r	x	x	x
s	x	x	x
t	x	x	x
w	x	x	-
ng	x	x	x
tj, dj, nj	x	x	-

x=occurs, -=does not occur



a - MOUTH CAVITY
b - THROAT
c - LARYNX
d - NASAL CAVITY

1 - LIPS (UPPER AND LOWER)
2 - FIRST FRONT TEETH
3 - ALVEOLAR RIDGE (UPPER GUM)
4 - PRAEPALATUM
5 - POSTPALATUM
6 - PRAEVELUM
7 - POSTVELUM
8 - UVULA
9 - LOWER SURFACE OF THE TONGUE
10 - CORONA TIP OF THE TONGUE
11 - PRAEDORSUM, BLADE
12 - MEDIODORSUM
13 - POSTDORSUM, BACK OF THE TONGUE
14 - RADIX
15 - RIGHT AND LEFT SIDE OF THE TONGUE
- THE DISTANCE BETWEEN 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 TELLS HOW DEEP IS THE DITCH OF THE TONGUE
16 - VALLECULA
17 - EPIGLOTTIS

		initial	medial	final
Stops	p	bilabial	bilabial	bilabial
	b	bilabial	bilabial	bilabial
	t	postdental	postdental	postdental
	d	praepalatal	praepalatal	praepalatal
	k	postvelar	postvelar	postvelar or glottal stop
	g	postvelar	postvelar	-
Trill	r	apical (alveolar)	apical (alveolar)	apical (alveolar)
Spirant	h	glottal spirant	glottal spirant	glottal spirant
Nasals	m	bilabial	bilabial	bilabial
	n	praepalatal	praepalatal	praepalatal
	ng	mediovelar	mediovelar	mediovelar
	nj	praepalatal	praepalatal	-
Affricates	tj	alveolar	alveolar	-
	dj	alveolar	alveolar	-
Fricative	s	palatal	palatal	palatal
Lateral	l	praepalatal	praepalatal	praepalatal
Glides	w	bilabial	bilabial	-
	j	palatal	palatal	-

2. Adaptations from other languages, e.g. Arabic and Dutch, is an inherent factor in the forming of Bahasa Indonesia.
Transcribed sh or sj, ch, g, f, v and z, are being pronounced, successively,as s , k, g, p, p and dj.

3. Glottal stop (ʔ).

P.S. 1. Examples of occurrence of nasals

Transcription	Phonetic sign	initial	medial	final
m	m	maka	aman	alam
n	n	nama	anak	dan, akan
ng	ŋ	nganga	angan	alang
nj	ñ	njata	tanja	-

2. -ngg- and -ngk- occur only as 2 successive different sounds ŋ/g and ŋ/k
e.g. anggap, pronounced as ʔaŋ-gap
angkat, " ʔaŋ-kat

CHAPTER 4 DIPHTHONGS

Transcription	Standard Indonesian	Variants in local tongues
ai	ai	e , ɛ , iʔ
au	au	o , u , uʔ

CHAPTER 5 VOCALIC COMBINATIONS

Vowel	Similar vowels	Different vowels	
		Possibilities	Limitations
a	-aa-	-au-,-aɛ-,-ai-	-aɔ-,-aə-
ɛ	-ɛɛ-	-aɛ-,-uɛ-,-iɛ-,-ɛɔ-	-ɛu-
i	-ii-	-ia-,-iɛ-,-iɔ-,-iu-,-iə-	
ɔ	-ɔɔ-	-ɔa-,-ɔi-	-ɔu-,-ɔɛ-,-ɔə-
u	-uu-	-ua-,-uɔ-,-uɛ-,-ui-,-uə-	
ə	-əə-	-əa-,-əɛ-,-əi-,-əɔ-,-əu-	

Utterance of similar vowels:

1. With the glottal stop between the vowels,
   as -aʔa-,-ɛʔɛ-,-iʔi-,-ɔʔɔ-,-uʔu-,-əʔə-.
2. In rapid speaking:
   a. no glottal stop, but prolongation of the vowel, as
      -a.a-,-ɛ.ɛ-,-i.i-,-ɔ.ɔ-,-u.u-,-ə.ə-.
      or -a:-,-ɛ:-,-i:- ,-ɔ:- ,-u:- ,-ə:- .
   b. occurrence of Sandhi: -a.a-,-ɛ.ɛ-,-i.i-,-ɔ.ɔ-,-u.u-,-ə.ə-
      successively uttered as -a- , -ɛ- , -i- , -ɔ- , -u- , -ə-.

Utterance of different vowels:

1. -ua-,-uɛ-,-ui-,-uɔ-,-uə- successively uttered as
   -u^{w}a-,- u^{w}ɛ-,-u^{w}i-,-u^{w}ɔ-,-u^{w}ə-.
   Uttered with the glottal stop in between in case of prefix combination with ku-. However, in rapid speaking (^{w}) replaces the glottal stop.
2. -ia-,-iɛ-,-iɔ-,-iu-,-iə- successively uttered as
   -i^{y}a-,-i^{y}ɛ-,-i^{y}ɔ-,-i^{y}u-,-i^{y}ə-.
   Uttered with the glottal stop between the vowels in case of prefix combination with di- or si-. However, in rapid speaking (^{y}) replaces the glottal stop.

3. -aɛ- uttered as -aʔɛ- or in rapid speaking as -aɛ-.

4. -əa-,-əɛ-,-əi-,-əɔ-,-əu- successively uttered as
   -əʔa-,-əʔɛ-,-əʔi-,-əʔɔ-,-əʔu-.
   In rapid speaking uttered as -a-,-ɛ-,-i-,-ɔ-,-u-.

Notes: -.- = syllabic mark

-: = prolongation mark (vocalic)

CHAPTER 6 THE UTTERANCE OF AU AND AI

1. Au and ai are uttered, n.f. in any case, without break (glottal stop).
2. Utterance patterns of AU and AI in one-syllable words.
   The bent curves denote the higher and lower pitch.

	Rootword, occuring alone or with prefix		Rootword, with suffix only, or with prefix + suffix
1a. -CAU, e.g. mau	M . A U	but	SE M . A U . NJA
1b. CAUC, e.g. haus	H . A U . S	"	KE H . A U . S .AN
2a. CAI , e.g. njai	NJ. A I	"	NJ. A I . NJA
2b. CAIC, e.g. baik	B . A I . K	"	KE B . A I . K .AN

3. The tendency of considering CA in CAU, CAI, CAUC and CAIC in mono-syllabic rootwords as the "penultimate segment" is evident, by giving CA a higher pitch than U, I, UC and IC.

4. This tendency appears also in case of prefixing in which the A of -AU- and -AI- is considered a "penultimate segment".
   e.g. seháus, selái̇n, terbáik, semáu, peláut, pemáin.
   Conclusion: The sequence of pitch in -AU- and -AI is from A to U, or A to I from high to low, under condition that -AU and -AI occur in rootword form CAU, CAI, CAUC, CAIC or with the prefixes SE-, TER-, PE- in which these prefixes are syllables on their own.(See above)

5. In case of suffixing, the pitch of U and I is higher than A, and apparently U and I are considered as the "penultimate segment".
   e.g. máu, but maúnja, kemaúan, semau-maúnja
   háus " haúsnja, kehaúsan
   lái̇n " selaínnja, berlaínan
   njái " njaínja

6. On the other hand, in 2 or more syllable rootwords with -AU and -AI in a syllable, the rule of accent on the penultimate is evident.
   e.g. pákai, úmbai, lámbai, rántai, saudára, maulána, dáulat, párau, kálau, mándau, rándjau, sílau, gígau, etc.
   The "syllabic split" between A and U, or A and I in AU and AI does not occur.

7. In case in -AI the I occurs as -I suffix, the I is a syllabic suffix, and the accentuation follows the rule of accent on the penultimate.
   e.g. mengenái, menjamái, dihargái, menjamaínja, merasaínja.

8. Standard Indonesian -AHU- and -AHI- are pronounced as -AU- and -AI- in local tongues.
The syllabic divisions are CA-HU, CA-HUC, CA-HI and CA-HIC and the accent should be on CA-. In local tongues this accent pattern is maintained,

e.g.	tahun	tá.hun	or locally		tá.un
	tahi	tá.hi	"	"	tá.i

CHAPTER 7 UTTERANCE OF -UA- AND -UI-

1. UA and UI are uttered as U^WA and U^WI and never with a break (glottal stop) except:

   a. in verbal forms, e.g. kuadakan and kuinginkan
   ku?a.dá.kan , ku?i.ŋín.kan
   However, in rapid speaking the glottal stop is avoided, and the utterance will be
   $ku^Wa.dá.kan$, $ku^Wi.ŋín.kan$

   b. in Arabic words, such as mu'allim and Arabic names e.g. Mu'is in which the Arabic ع and ع have been romanized as 'a and 'i the informed Indonesian tends to utter -UA- and -UI- with a glottal stop in between, and even nasalize the a and i, otherwise the utterance will be
   $mu^Wá.lim$; $mú^Wis$

   c. In pre-war Indonesian transcription -OEWA- and -OEWI- instead of today's -UA- and -UI-

e.g. Present transcription	Before World War II
kuat	koewat
duit	doewit

   Since the Japanese occupation of the Netherlands East Indies during World War II, -OE- has been officially changed to -U- which is maintained in the current spelling.

   d. uang, often transcribed as wang, should be uttered as ?ú.aŋ

2. Accentuation of UA and UI.
In CUAC and CUIC the accent should be on CU which is to be considered as the penultimate.
In case of pre-and suffixing the accent shifts:
e.g.

In case of reduplication the accentuation should be:

kuat	$kú^Wat$
kuat2(kuat-kuat)	$kú^Wat.kú^Wat$
sekuat2nja	$sə.kú^Wat.ku^Wát.ña$
or with pitch leveling	$sə.ku^Wat.ku^Wát.ña$

buih	bú^{w}ih
buih2	bú^{w}ih.bú^{w}ih
berbuih2	bər.bú^{w}ih.bú^{w}ih
membuih2kan	məm.bú^{w}ih.bu^{w}íh.kan
or with pich leveling	məm.bu^{w}ih.bu^{w}íh.kan

Similarly, the accent falls on CU in CUA and CUI.
e.g. dua dú^{w}a
bui bú^{w}i

In case of pre- and suffixing the accent shifts:
e.g. dua
bui

In case of reduplication the accentuation should be:

dua	dú^{w}a
berdua2	bər.dú^{w}a.dú^{w}a
memperdua2kan	məm.pər.dú^{w}a.du^{w}á.kan
or with pitch leveling	məm.per.du^{w}a.du^{w}á.kan
bui	bú^{w}i
bui2	bú^{w}i.bú^{w}i
dibui2kan	di.bú^{w}i.bu^{w}í.kan
or with pitch leveling	di.bu^{w}i.bu^{w}í.kan

See also: Chapter 24

CHAPTER 8 VARIANTS IN TWO-SYLLABLE ROOT WORDS WITH SIMILAR VOWELS

The occurrence of a variant denotes that in local tongues the variant can replace the vowel in Standard Indonesian.
The syllabic divisions in Indonesian are V-CV,CV-CV,V-CVC,CV-CVC,CVC-CVC.

1. The ɛ-variant (e).

Cɛ-CɛC	e.g. nenek		no variant in either one syllable
ɛC-CɛC		enteng	no variant in either one syllable
CɛC-CɛC		pendek	no variant in either one syllable

Conclusion: In two-syllable words with the same ɛ vowel, no variant occurs in either syllable.

2. The i-variant (i)

i-Ci	e.g.	ini	no occurrence of the variant
Ci-Ci		pipi	no occurrence of the variant
i-CiC		itik	the variant only in the last syllable
Ci-CiC		pilih	the variant only in the last syllable
iC-CiC		Indjil	the variant only in the last syllable
CiC-CiC		pimpin	the variant only in the last syllable

Conclusion: In two-syllable words with the same i-vowel in each syllable, the i-variant only occurs in the last syllable under the condition that this last syllable is a closed syllable.

3. The ɔ -variant (o)

ɔ -CɔC	e.g. omong	no variant in either one syllable
Cɔ-CɔC	tolong	no variant in either one syllable
ɔC-CɔC	ompong	no variant in either one syllable
CɔC-CɔC	pondok	no variant in either one syllable

Conclusion: In two-syllable words with the same ɔ -vowel in each syllable no variant occurs in either syllable.

4. The u-variant (u)

Cu-Cu	e.g. kutu	no occurrence of the variant
u-CuC	utuh	the variant only in the last syllable
Cu-CuC	pupur	the variant only in the last syllable
uC-CuC	unggul	the variant only in the last syllable
CuC-CuC	punggung	the variant only in the last syllable

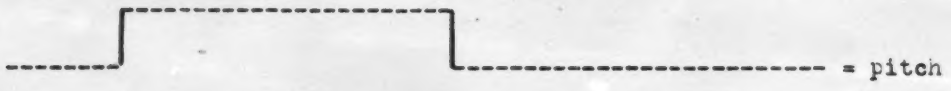
Conclusion: In two-syllable words with the same u-vowel in each syllable, the u-variant only occurs in the last syllable under the condition that this last syllable is a closed syllable.

CHAPTER 9 U AND I VARIANTS IN CASE OF PREFIXING AND/OR SUFFIXING

Notes:
Prefixes (P)=ke-,se-,pe-,me-,be(r)-,ter- and di- .
Suffixes: S1=-nja,-lah,-kah,-kan and -tah.
S2=-i and -an.
(N)=possible nasalizing or prenasalizing of the rootword (R)
(x)=occurrence of the variant
(-)=no occurrence of the variant

V=U,I

	Prefix	Penultimate	Last syllable	Suffix
		←---------- (N) R ----------→		
1.	P	V, VC, CV, CVC (-)	CV (-)	
2.	P	V, VC, CV, CVC (-)	CVC (x)	



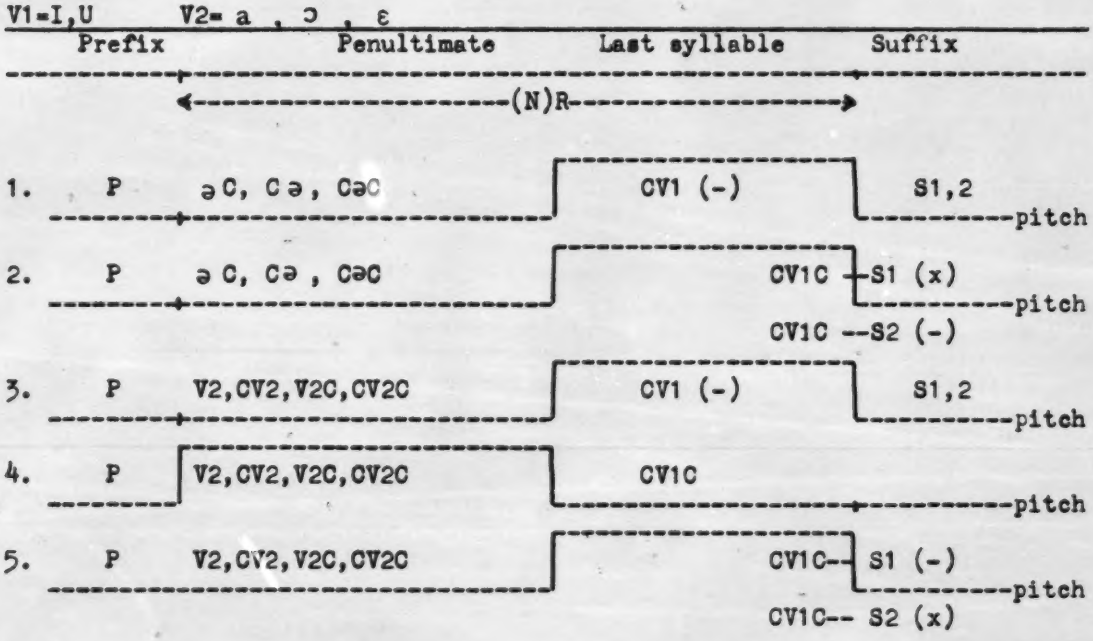
In case of suffixing the accent (=higher pitch) shifts to the last syllable:

		Rootword	With prefix	With prefix+suffix
Ad.1	V=I No occurrence of I-variant in any syllable			
	V.CV	isi	mengisi	berisikan
	VC.CV	diri	berdiri	mendirikan
	CVC.CV	tinggi	setinggi	meninggikan
	V=U No occurrence of U-variant in any syllable			
	V.CV	udu	berudu	berudukan
	VC.CV	susu	menjusu	menjusui
	CVC.CV	tunggu	menunggu	ditunggukan

Ad.2 Occurrence of I or U variant in the last syllable, also in case of prefixing, and in the penultimate in case of suffixing.
But no occurrence of I or U variant in case of suffixing with -i or -an.

V=I			
V.CVC	iris	mengiris	mengiriskan, irisan
VC.CVC	impit	mengimpit	berimpitkan, impitan
CV.CVC	bikin	membikin	membikinkan, bikinan
V=U			
V.CVC	urus	mengurus	menguruskan, urusan
VC.CVC	undur	diundur	mengundurkan, pengunduran
CV.CVC	susun	tersusun	menjusunkan, susunan
CVC.CVC	tuntun	menuntun	tertuntunlah, tuntunan

V1=I,U V2= a , ɔ , ɛ



	Rootword	With prefix	With prefix+S1	With prefix+S2
Ad.1 V=I				
əC.CV	erti	mengerti	mengertikan	pengertian
Cə.CV	beli	membeli	membelikan	pembelian
CəC.CV	henti	berhenti	menghentikan	perhentian
V=U				
əC.CV	empu	-	-	perempuan
Cə.CV	seru	berseru	menjerukan	seruan
CəC.CV	tentu	tertentu	menentukan	ketentuan
Ad.2 V=I				
əC.CVC	embik	mengembik	mengembikkan	pengembikan
Cə.CVC	sedih	bersedih	menjedihkan	kesedihan
CəC.CVC	penting	terpenting	mementingkan	kepentingan
V=U				
əC.CVC	embus	berembus	mengembuskan	embusan
Cə.CVC	rebus	merebus	merebuskan	rebusan
CəC.CVC	sentuh	bersentuh	menjentuhkan	sentuhan

Ad.3.4 and 5 First we consider the word distribution.

V1=I V2=	a	ɛ	ɔ
V2.CV1	api	ebi	?
CV2.CV1	djadi	tedji	sopi,kopi,koki,dobi,goni
V2C.CV1	arti	?	ordi
CV2C.CV1	ganti	djengki,bendi	korsi
V1=U V2=	a	ɛ	ɔ.
V2.CV1	aku	?	?
CV2.CV1	malu	kedju	bolu
V2C.CV1	andju	?	?
CV2C.CV1	bantu	?	?

Obviously, the word distribution is the largest in the groups in which V2=A. Words, occurring in the groups in which V2= ɛ or ɔ , are exclusively loanwords from other Indonesian tongues or non-Indonesian languages. These loanwords n.f. cannot occur with a prefix nor a suffix, except of "kopi" (=coffee) in "mengopi"(=to drink coffee).

V1=I V2=	a	ɛ	ɔ.
V2.CV1C	alih	?	opis
CV2.CV1C	baris	?	sopir
V2C.CV1C	ambil	endjin	opsir
CV2C.CV1C	banting	bensin	montir

V1=U	V2= a , ɛ , ɔ.		
V2.CV1C	arus	?	?
CV2.CV1C	harus	?	?
V2C.CV1C	ampun	?	?
CV2C.CV1C	tjampur	?	?

The word distribution is the largest in the groups in which V2=A. Words, occurring in the groups in which V2= ɛ or ɔ are actually loanwords which cannot occur with a prefix nor a suffix.

	Rootword	With prefix	With prefix+S1	With prefix+S2
V1=I				
V2.CV1	api	berapi	mengapikan	perapian
CV2.CV1	djadi	mendjadi	mendjadikan	kedjadian
V2C.CV1	arti	mengarti	mengartikan	pengartian
CV2C.CV1	ganti	mengganti	menggantikan	pergantian
V1=U				
V2.CV1	aku	mengaku	mengakui	pengakuan
CV2.CV1	malu	bermalu	memalukan	kemaluan
V2C.CV1	andju	mengandju	mengandjukan	-
CV2C.CV1	bantu	membantu	membantukan	bantuan,pembantuan
V1=I				
V2.CV1C	alih	beralih	dialihkan	peralihan
CV2.CV1C	baris	berbaris	membariskan	barisan,pembarisan
V2C.CV1C	ambil	mengambil	mengambilkan	pengambilan
CV2C.CV1C	banting	membanting	membantingkan	bantingan,pembantingan
V1=U				
V2.CV1C	amuk	mengamuk	mengamukkan	pengamukan
CV2.CV1C	bangun	membangun	membangunkan	bangunan,pembangunan
V2C.CV1C	angguk	mengangguk	menganggukkan	penganggukan
CV2C.CV1C	tjampur	bertjampur	mentjampurkan	pertjampuran

CHAPTER 10 THE INDONESIAN A

The Indonesian A is apparently a difficult sound to learn for the American student. In reading,it has been frequently associated with the English A's.

1. In initial position the Indonesian A should be preglottalized (ʔa). Because this A does not occur in English, e.g. anak, which should be pronounced as ʔá.naʔ, has been mispronounced as ə.nák.

2. The Indonesian A in final position has been constantly uttered wrongly as the voiceless ə.

Transcription	Misutterance	Correction
ada	á.də	ʔá.da
apa	á.pə	ʔá.pa
bisa	bí.sə	ʔbí.sa
dia	díʸə	díʸa
kata	kʰá.tə	ká.ta
kepala	kə.pʰá.lə	kə.pá.la
kira	kʲí.rə	kí.ra
kita	kʰí.tə	kí.ta
mata	má.tə	má.ta
muka	mú.kə	mú.ka
sana	sá.nə	sá.na
saja	sá.yə	sá.ya
sadja	sá.jə	sá.ja
sedia	sə.díʸə	sə.díʸa
semua	sə.múə	sə.múʷa
siapa	siʸá.pə	siʸá.pa
suka	sú.kə	sú.ka
terima	trí.mə	tə.rí.ma

3. In case A occurs in the last closed syllable, the average student tends to prolong it, which should not be, for it must be kept short.
In case the last syllable ends with a nasal, there is a tendency to nasalize the syllable, e.g.

datang	də.tʰá:ŋ	dá.taŋ
malam	mə.lá:m	má.lam
djalan	jə.lá:n	já.lan

Otherwise a tendency of modulating the last syllable is obvious, too.

e.g.	Transcription	Misutterance	Correction
	besar	bə.sa:r	bə.sár

Prolongation of A, which occurs in the last closed syllable simultaneous with nasalization and modulation of this syllable, appears in the students' pronunciation of the suffix, is mispronounced as -k^ha:n. The accent falls on -kan, which should not be, for in case -kan is the last syllable, the accent should be given on the penultimate syllable, previous to -kan.

4. Final -AH has been uttered by the student, close to the Indonesian final -A. It lacks the slight aspiration of the H-phoneme.

e.g.	Transcription	Misutterance	Correction
	mudah	mú.da	mú.dah
	bawah	bá.wa	bá.wah

N.B. mudah=easy bawah=beneath
muda=young bawa=to carry

5. Final -AK is uttered by the student with a lack of the final -K which is actually a glottal stop.

e.g.	Transcription	Misutterance	Correction
	tidak	tí.da	tí.da?

Notes:

1. Final ə does not occur in Standard Indonesia, but it does widespreadly occur in local tongues, e.g. in dialects spoken on the Malayan Peninsula and on isles around Singapore, i.e. Riau. This Riau-dialect has a widespread distribution around the Riau-archipelago, e.g. the Eastcoast of Sumatra from Rengat up to South of Medan, and on the Westcoast of Borneo, e.g. Pontianak.

   Final A in Standard Indonesian occurs as ɛ in local tongues, e.g. on the islands of Bangka and Belitung, and in the dialect of the capital Djakarta.

   Final A in Standard Indonesian occurs as ɔ in the local tongues of Palembang and Padang.

2. The suffix -kan in Standard Indonesian is pronounced differently, as:
   -kən by Indonesians, whose mother tongue is Javanese, and in other regions, e.g. Palembang.
   -køn by Indonesians with Sundanese as their mother tongue (West-Java).
   -k^høn by the people of Atjeh in the Northern part of Sumatra.

6. It is evident that in the utterance of two- or more syllable words, the student tends to pronounce one or more of the vowels in the syllables with no sufficient tense, so this (these) vowels has (have) been misuttered as ə.

	Transcription	Misutterance & Misaccent	Correction
1.	A - A ----------→	a - ə	
	e.g. lantas	lán.təs	lán.tas
	angkat	áŋ.kət	ʔáŋ.kat
2.	A - A ----------→	ə - a	
	e.g. anak	ə.nák	ʔá.naʔ
3.	U - A ----------→	ə - a	
	e.g. surat	sə.rá:t	sú.ṛat
4.	E - A ----------→	ə - a	
	e.g. perak	pə.rá:k	pɛ́.ṛaʔ
	tembak	təm.bá:k	tɛ́m.baʔ
5.	A - U ----------→	a - ə	
	e.g. harus	há.rəs	há.ṛus
6.	A - E ----------→	ə - ɛ	
	e.g. kaleng	kə.lɛ́ŋ	ká.lɛŋ
7.	A - O ----------→	ə - ɔ	
	e.g. tjalon	cə.lɔ́n	cá.lɔn
8.	A - U ----------→	ə - u	
	e.g. takut	tə.kʰú:t	tá.kut
9.	A - I ----------→	ə - i	
	e.g. baris	bə.rí:s	bá.ṛis
10.	A - A - A ----------→	a - ə - a	
	e.g. sasaran	sa.sə.rá:n	sa.sá.ṛan

Transcription		Misutterance & Misaccent	Correction
11. A - A - A	----------→	ə - ə - a	
e.g. sasaran		sə.sə.ra:n	sa.sá.ṛan
12. E - A - A	----------→	ə - a - a	
e.g. dewasa		də.wá.sa	dɛ.wá.sa
13. I - A - A	----------→	ə - a - a	
e.g. dimana		də.má.na	di.má.na
silakan		sə.la.k^{h}á:n	si.lá.kan
14. U - A - A	----------→	ə - a - a	
e.g. supaja		sə.p^{h}á.ya	su.pá.ya
15. I - E - A	----------→	ə - ə - a	
e.g. diserang		də.sə.rá:ŋ	di.sə.ṛáŋ
16. E - A - A	----------→	ə - ə - a	
e.g. delapan		də.lə.p^{h}á:n	də.lá.pan
17. E - E - A	----------→	ə - a - a	
e.g. memegang		mə.má.gaŋ	mə.mə.gáŋ
18. E - U - A	----------→	ə - ə - a	
e.g. sekurang		sə.kə.rá:ŋ	sə.kú.ṛaŋ
19. A - A - A - I	----------→	a - ə - a - i	
e.g. barangkali		ba.rəŋ.k^{h}á.li	ba.ṛaŋ.ká.li
20. E - A - A - A	----------→	ə - ə - a - a	
e.g. kesalahan		kə.sə.lá.han	kə.sa.lá.han
21. E - A - A - A	----------→	ə - a - ə - a	
e.g. kepadanja		kə.p^{h}á.də.ñ̃a	kə.pa.dá.ñ̃a
22. E - A - U - A	----------→	ə - ə - u - a	
e.g. melakukan		mə.lə.k^{h}ú.k^{h}an	mə.la.kú.kan

Transcription	Misutterance & Misaccent	Correction
23. E - U - U - A ----------→	ə - ə - u - a	
e.g. memutuskan	mə.mə.tús.kan	mə.mu.tús.kan
24. E - A - U - I ----------→	ə - a - ə - i	
e.g. peradjurit	pə.ra.jə.rí:t	pə.ṛa.jú.ṛit
25. I - U - A - I ----------→	i - ə - a - i	
e.g. ditumpangi	di.təm.p^{h}á.ŋi	di.tum.pá.ŋi

CHAPTER 11 THE INDONESIAN WRITTEN E

The Indonesian written e manifests itself in its pronunciation feature threefold, as ə or e or ɛ . *
No special marks are used to make them distinctive.

1. The pĕpĕt or the Indonesian half vowel ə . **
   a. Cases in which the written e, being an ə , has been mispronounced as ɛ .

Transcription	Misutterance & Misaccent	Correction
besi	bɛ́.si	bə.sí
Djepang	jɛ́.p^{h}aŋ	jə.páŋ
pergi	p^{h}ɛ́r.gi	pəṛ.gí
pernah	p^{h}ɛ́r.na	pəṛ.náh
resmi	rɛ́s.mi	ṛəs.mí

   b. The greatest percentage of cases of mispronunciation and misaccentuation concerns the utterance of -en-,-em-,-eng- and -enj-, in which e is ə and not ɛ , e.g.

Transcription	Misutterance & Misaccent	Correction
sembilan	sɛ́m.bi.lan	səm.bí.lan
empat	ɛ́m.p^{h}a:t	ʔəm.pát
tempat	t^{h}ɛ́m.p^{h}at	təm.pát
pertempuran	pər.t^{h}ɛ́m.pu.ran	pəṛ.təm.pú.ṛan

Notes: * ə occurs as ɛ in local tongues, e.g. pegang and dengan.
** Some linguists neglected ə in their phonetic spelling.

Transcription	Misutterance & Misaccent	Correction
denda	dɛ̂n.da	dən.dá
benda	bɛ̂n.da	bən.dá
berhenti	bər.hɛ̂n.ti	bər̥.hən.tí
genting	gɛ̂n.tiŋ	gən.tíŋ
gentjatan	gɛ̂n.ca.tan	gən.cá.tan
djendela	jɛ̂n.də.la	jən.dɛ́.la
kena	kʰɛ̂.na	kə.ná
menuruti	mɛ.nu.rú.ti	mə.nu.r̥ú.ti
pendapatan	pʰɛ̂n.da.pa.tan	pən.da.pá.tan
pendjara	pʰɛn.já.ra	pən.já.r̥a
rendah	rɛ̂n.da	r̥ən.dáh
sebentar	sə.bɛ̂n.tar	sə.bən.tár̥
tentang	tʰɛ̂n.tʰaŋ	tən.táŋ
tentera	tʰɛ̂n.tə.ra	tən.tə.r̥á
tentu	tʰɛ̂n.tʰu	tən.tú
tengah	tʰɛ̂.ŋa	tə.ŋáh
setengah	sə.tʰɛ̂.ŋa	sə.tə.ŋáh
engkau	ɛ̂ŋ.kau	ʔəŋ.káu
menengah	mə.nɛ̂.ŋa	mə.nə.ŋáh
menghukum	mɛ̂ŋ.hu.kum	məŋ.hú.kum
menghentikan	mɛŋ.hɛ̂n.tʰi.kʰa:n	məŋ.hən.tí.kan
mengundurkan	mɛ̂ŋun.dur.kʰan	mə.ŋun.dúr̥.kan
mengendarai	mɛ.ŋɛ̂n.da.rai	mə.ŋən.da.r̥ái
kelengkapan	kə.lɛ̂ŋ.kʰa.pʰa:n	kə.ləŋ.ká.pan

Transcription	Misutterance & Misaccent	Correction
lenjap	lɛ́.ñap	lə.ñáp
menjeberang	mɛ́.ñə.braŋ	mə.ñə.bə.ṛáŋ
menjerahkan	mɛ́.ñə.ra.k^{h}an	mə.ñə.ṛáh.kan

c. ə misuttered as e

lebih	lɛ́.bi	lə.bíh
beliau	bɛ́.liau	bə.líau
enam	é.nam	ʔə.nám
beban	bɛ́.ban	bə.bán
negara	né.ga.ra	nə.gá.ṛa
teman	tɛ́.man	tə.mán

d. Other cases of misutterance:

E - E - A --------> ə - ɛ - a

segera	sə.gɛ́.ra	sə.gə.ṛá
terbenam	tər.bɛ́.nam	təṛ.bə.nám
terdepan	tər.dɛ́.pan	təṛ.də.pán

E - I - U --------> ɛ - i - u

meskipun	mɛ́s.ki.pun	məs.kí.pun

E - U - AH --------> ɛ - u - a

tentulah	t^{h}ɛ́n.t^{h}u.la	tən.tú.lah

E - E - I --------> ɛ - ɛ - i

menghentikan	mɛn.hɛ́n.ti.k^{h}an	məŋ.hən.tí.kan

2. The Indonesian e.

a. e in local tongues equals in several cases with -ai in Standard Indonesian.

Transcription	Standard Indonesian	Local tongues
badai	bá.dai	bá.de
balai	bá.lai	bá.le
bangkai	báŋ.kai	báŋ.ke
pakai	pá.kai	pá.ke
ramai	ṛá.mai	ṛá.me
sampai	sám.pai	sám.pe
satai	sá.tai	sá.te
tjapai	cá.pai	cá.pe

b. In case of Dutch loanwords, e has been replaced by ɛ or is uttered as e by Dutch educated Indonesians, e.g.

Transcription			Utterance
presiden	pṛɛ.si.dɛ́n	or	pṛe.si.dɛ́n
demokrasi	dɛ.mɔ.kṛa.sí	or	de.mɔ.kṛa.sí

The Dutch accent has been maintained in the last syllable. An exception is the pronunciation of "Indonesia", in which the e has not been changed into ɛ . The pronunciation and accent should be:

1. in.dɔ.né.siʸa	or	in.dɔ.ne.síʸa
2. in.do.né.siʸa	or	in.do.ne.síʸa
but never in.dɔ.nɛ́.siʸa	or	in.dɔ.nɛ.síʸa

3. The Indonesian ɛ.

Written as e without any mark which makes it distinctive from ə or e .
In initial position ɛ is preglottalized, e.g. enak (ʔɛ́.naʔ).

Cases in which ɛ has been misuttered as ə .

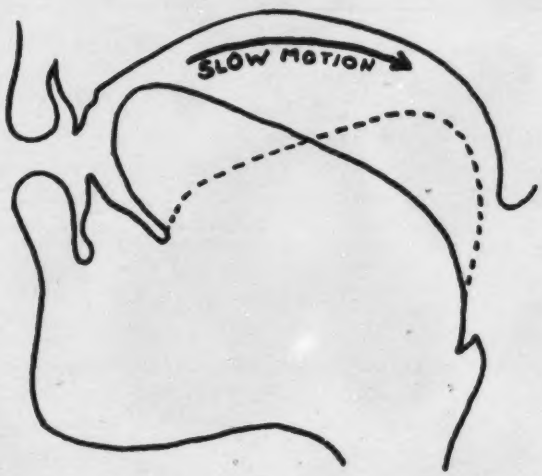
Transcription	Misutterance & Misaccent	Correction
perak	pə.rá:k	pɛ̍.r̥a?
dewasa	də.wá.sa	dɛ.wá.sa
dibereskan	di.bə.rɛ̍s.k^{h}an	di.bɛ.r̥ɛ̍s.kan
ditembak	di.təm.bá:k	di.tɛ̍m.ba?

CHAPTER 12 THE INDONESIAN I

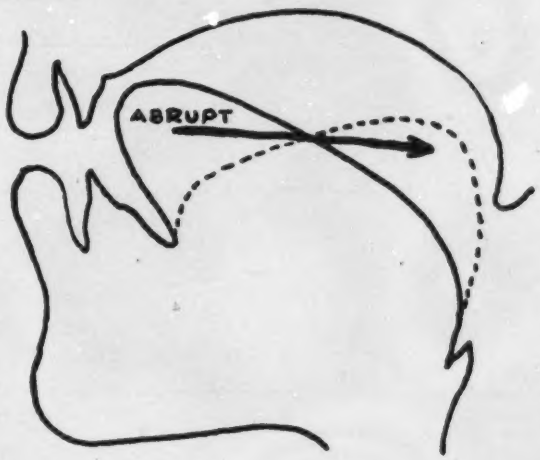
The Indonesian I is hard to learn for the following reasons:

1. It should not be uttered with an offglide (ʸ).

English i



Indonesian i



	Transcription	Misutterance & Misaccent	Correction
e.g.	ambil	am.bíʸl	?ám.bil
	bedil	bə.díʸl	bə.díl
	ketjil	kə.c^{h}íʸl	kə.cíl
	mobil	mo^{w}bíʸl	mɔ.bíl
	wakil	wa.k^{h}íʸl	wá.kil

2. The Indonesian transcription -Ci has been read as the English transcription of -Cy (-Ci↓).
(-di, -li, -pi, -si, -ti etc. uttered as Engl. -dy, -ly, -py, -sy, -ty)

Transcription	Misutterance	Correction
e.g.api	á.p^{h}i↓	ʔá.pi
diri	dí↓.ri↓	dí.ṛi
duri	dú.ri↓	dú.ṛi
hari	há.ri↓	há.ṛi
kali	k^{h}á.li↓	ká.li
kemi	k^{h}á.mi↓	ká.mi
kiri	k^{h}í↓.ri↓	kí.ṛi
lima	lí↓.ma	lí.ma
barangkali	ba.raŋ.k^{h}á.li↓	ba.ṛaŋ.ká.li
matahari	ma.t^{h}a.há.ri↓	ma.ta.há.ṛi
melalui	mə.la.lúi↓	mə.la.lúi
patroli	p^{h}a.trɔ́.li↓	pa.tṛɔ́.li
tetapi	tə.t^{h}á.p^{h}i↓	tə.tá.pi

Consequently -in-, -im-, -ing- misuttered as-in-,-im-,-iŋ -.

e.g.bingung	bíŋ↓.uŋ	bí.ŋuŋ
bintang	bín↓.t^{h}aŋ	bín.taŋ
impi	ím↓.p^{h}i↓	ʔím.pi
ingat	íŋ↓at	ʔí.ŋat
lintas	lín↓.tas	lín.tas
pindah	p^{h}ín↓.da	pín.dah
pinggang	p^{h}íŋ↓.gaŋ	píŋ.gaŋ
ringan	ríŋ↓an	ṛí.ŋan
tinggal	t^{h}íŋ↓.gal	tíŋ.gal

See further: Chapters 8 and 9.

3. I wrongly pronounced as e.

	Transcription	Misutterance	Correction
e.g.	biasanja	beʸa.sá.ñə	biʸa.sá.ña
	dia	déʸa	díʸa
	melihati	mə.le.há.ti	mə.li.há.ti
	mulai	mu.lá.e	mu.lá.i

4. Misutterance of the vowel(s).

	Transcription	Misutterance & Misaccent	Correction
	I - I ------>	ə - i	
e.g.	pikir	pə.kʰír	pí.kir
	I - I ------>	ɨ - ə	
e.g.	dingin	díŋ.ən	dí.ŋin
	I - A - A ------>	ə - a - a	
e.g.	dimana	də.má.na	di.má.na
	silakan	sə.la.kʰá:n	si.lá.kan
	I - E - A ------>	ə - ə - a	
e.g.	diserang	də.sə.rá:ŋ	di.sə.ráŋ
	E - I - I ------>	ə - ə - i	
e.g.	kekiri	kə.kə.rí	kə.kí.ri
	membidik	məm.bə.dí:k	məm.bí.di?
	A - U - I ------>	a - ə - i	
e.g.	peradjurit	pra.jə.rí:t	pə.ra.jú.rit

CHAPTER 13 THE INDONESIAN O

The written Indonesian O manifests itself as ɔ in the pronunciation feature.

1. The O is uttered by the student with an offglide (^{w}) and a post-vocalic rounding of the lips, which should not be. (Similar to U, see Chapter 14,1)

Transcription	Misutterance	Correction
kantor	$k^{h}an.t^{h}ɔ^{w}r$	kán.tɔr̥
kopi	$k^{h}ɔ^{w}.p^{h}i$	kɔ́.pi
mentjoba	mən.$c^{h}ɔ^{w}$.bə	mən.cɔ́.ba
sekolah	skɔ́^{w}.lə	sə.kɔ́.lah
tjalon	c^{h}a.lɔ^{w}n	cá.lɔn
toko	$t^{h}ɔ^{w}.k^{h}o^{w}$	tɔ́.kɔ
tolak	$t^{h}ɔ^{w}$.lak	tɔ́.la?
topi	$t^{h}ɔ^{w}.p^{h}i$	tɔ́.pi

2. Written O should be uttered as ɔ in 2 successive syllables.

Transcription	Misutterance	Correction
djongos	jɔ^{w}.ŋo^{w}s	jɔ́.ŋɔs
golongan	go^{w}lɔ^{w}ŋan	gɔ.lɔ́.ŋan
kotor2	$k^{h}ɔ^{w}t^{h}ɔr.k^{h}ɔ.t^{h}ɔr$	kɔ́.tɔr̥.kɔ́.tɔr̥
menerobos	mə.nə.rɔ^{w}.bo^{w}s	mə.nə.rɔ́.bɔs
menonton	mə.nɔ^{w}n.$t^{h}o^{w}$n	mə.nɔ́n.tɔn
merokok	mə.rɔ^{w}.$k^{h}o^{w}$k	mə.r̥ɔ́.kɔ?

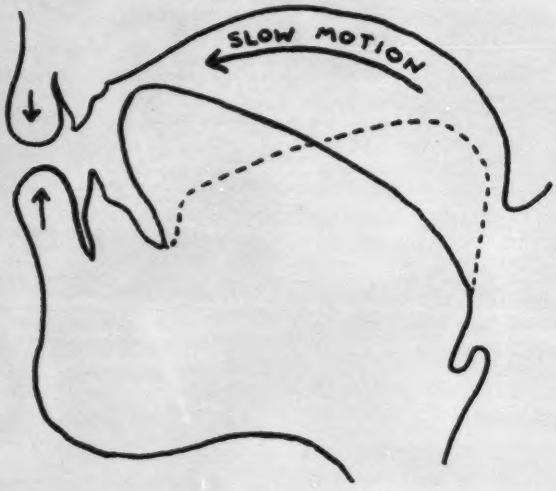
3. O is misuttered as A (Compare the American and British pronunciation of: hot, pot, possible etc.).

lontjeng	lán.c^{h}ɛŋ	lɔ́n.cɛŋ
perlop	pər.láp	pər̥.lɔ́p
tembok	tɛm.bák	tɛ́m.bɔ?

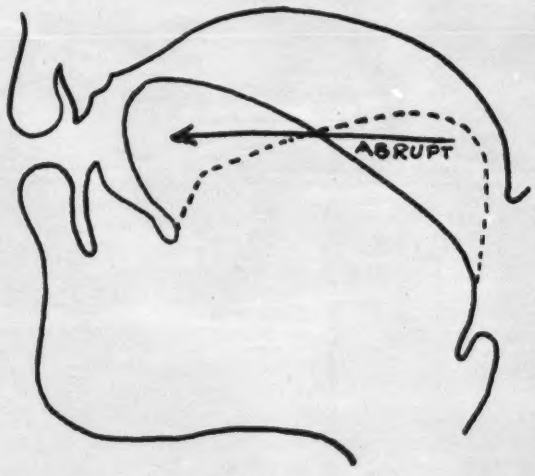
CHAPTER 14 THE INDONESIAN U

In uttering the Indonesian U, the student has to consider, that
1. The Indonesian U has no offglide, caused by retroflexion of the tongue and rounding of the lips.

English U^{W}
with postvocalic rounding
of the lips



Indonesian U
without postvocalic rounding
of the lips



	Transcription	Misutterance & Misaccent	Correction
e.g.	baru	ba.rú^{W}	bá.ru
	batu	ba.tú^{W}	bá.tu
	betul	bə.tú^{W}l	bə.túl
	dulu	du^{W}.lú^{W}	dú.lu
	itu	i.tú^{W}	ʔí.tu
	memikul	mə.mi.kú^{W}l	mə.mí.kul
	menunggu	mə.nuŋ.gú^{W}	mə.núŋ.gu
	serdadu	sər.da.dú^{W}	sər.dá.du
	suatu	sua.tú^{W}	suá.tu
	waktu	wak.tú^{W}	wák.tu

2. The Indonesian U must in all cases be uttered with the same tense and volume, otherwise it sounds to the Indonesian listener as ə .

Transcription	Misutterance & Misaccent	Correction
ditumpangi	di.təm.p^{h}á.ŋi	di.tum.pá.ŋi
harus	há.rəs	há.ṛus
liburan	li.bə.rá:n	li.bú.ṛan
memutuskan	mə.mə.tús.k^{h}an	mə.mu.tús.kan
pasukan	p^{h}á.sə.k^{h}an	pa.sú.kan
peradjurit	pra.jə.rí:t	pə.ṛa.jú.ṛit
surat	sə.rá:t	sú.ṛat
supaja	sə.p^{h}á.ya	su.pá.ya
sepuluh	sə.p^{h}ú.ləh	sə.pú.luh
sekurang2nja	sə.kə.ráŋ.kə.ráŋ.ñə	sə.kú.ṛaŋ.ku.ṛáŋ.ña

3. In some cases U has been mispronounced as O.

Transcription	Misutterance & Misaccent	Correction
mau	má.o	má.u
semua	sə.mó.a	sə.mú.a

4. UA and UI in rootwords should be uttered as U^{W}A and U^{W}I (See also Chapter 7).

C-UA	uttered as	C-U^{W}A	e.g.	tua	tú^{W}a
C-UA-C	"	C-U^{W}A-C		kuat	kú^{W}at
C-UI	"	C-U^{W}I		bui	bú^{W}i
C-UI-C	"	C-U^{W}I-C		buih	bú^{W}ih

5. In verbal forms, the utterances of UA and UI can be:

	Utterance	Utterance in rapid speaking
UA	-u^{ʔ}a-	-u^{W}a-
UE	-u^{ʔ}ɛ-	-u^{W}ɛ-
UI	-u^{ʔ}i-	-u^{W}i-
UO	-u^{ʔ}ɔ-	-u^{W}ɔ-

	Transcription	Utterance	Rapid speaking
e.g.	kuakui	ku?a.kú^{w}i	ku^{w}a.kú^{w}i
	kuelakkan	ku?ɛ.lá?.kan	ku^{w}ɛ.lá?.kan
	kuingat	ku?í.ŋat	ku^{w}í.ŋat
	kuomongkan	ku?ɔ.mɔ́ŋ.kan	ku^{w}ɔ.mɔ́ŋ.kan

6. In case of -UU- in e.g. kuundur, 3 possibilities of utterance occur:

a) ku?ún.dur

b) in rapid speaking ku.ún.dur

or c) " " kún.dur

CHAPTER 15 THE ASPIRATED H IN INDONESIAN

1. In Standard Indonesian, H in initial position is aspirated. However, in local tongues, e.g. Java, H in initial position is avoided.

Transcription	Standard Indonesian	Local tongues
hampir	hám.pir	?ám.pir
hormat	hɔ́r.mat	?ɔ́r.mat
hudjan	hú.jan	?ú.jan
hutan	hú.tan	?ú.tan

2. In Standard Indonesian, H in medial position is slightly aspirated.

Transcription	Utterance
tahan	tá.han
sihir	sí.hir
bohong	bɔ́.hɔŋ
luhur	lú.hur

3. H in final position must be aspirated.
The student does not aspirate the final H sufficiently.

Transcription	Mispronunciation	Correction
ajah	á.ya	?á.yah
berlatih	bər.lá.ti	bər.lá.tih

Transcription	Mispronunciation	Correction
bersih	bər.sí	bər̥.síh
dibunuh	di.bú.nu	di.bú.nuh
djauh	jáu	já.uh
musuh	mú.su	mú.suh
sebelah	sə.bə.lá	sə.bə.láh

Compare: buru = to hunt — buruh = laborer
bawa = to carry — bawah = beneath
dara = pigeon — darah = blood

See further: Chapter 6,6.

CHAPTER 16 THE GLOTTAL STOP IN INDONESIAN

1. All vowels in initial position are preglottalized (See Chapter 2). If not, the utterance of initial vowels by the student should rather be heard by the Indonesian listener as an ə (See Chapter 1,1).

2. The glottal stop breaks 2 similar successive vowels, in e.g. ma'af, ta'at, tjemo'oh, pi'il, which in rapid speaking can be pronounced as ma.af, ta.at, tjemo.oh, pi.il, in which the vowel has been prolonged as if no break between similar vowels occurs.

3. The unwritten glottal stop also breaks prefixes ku-, kau- and di- from the initial vowel of the rootword, e.g. kauambil(kauʔám.bil), kuingat (kuʔíŋat) and diundang (diʔún.daŋ), which in rapid speaking also occur as kau^{w}ám.bil, ku^{w}í.ŋat, di^{y}ún.daŋ. In e.g. kuundang prolongation of the U or Sandhi occur in rapid speaking as ku.ún.daŋ or kún.daŋ.
See further Chapter 14, 4,5,6.

Although a medial glottal stop is not unfamiliar for some American dialects *, the tendency of neglecting medial glottal stop is evident when one pronounces only 1 of the 2 similar vowels instead of making a break with a glottal stop, e.g. ma'af and perusahaan have been successively mispronounced as: maf and perusahan.

Note: * e.g. bottle — baʔl
mountain — mauʔn
fountain — fauʔn

4. As a written sign, final k denotes a glottal stop (ʔ), also when final k is followed by suffixes -nja, -lah, -kah and -tah, except suffixes -i and -an (See also Chapter 16,5).

e.g.	naik	náiʔ	but	naiki	naíki
	masak	másaʔ	"	masakan	masákan

In American-English the final glottal stop does not occur, neither does the final aspirated h; therefore, buru(=to hunt),buruk(=awful) and buruh(=laborer) are mispronounced indistinctively.

5. Loanwords, ending with -k can be pronounced in both ways, e.g.

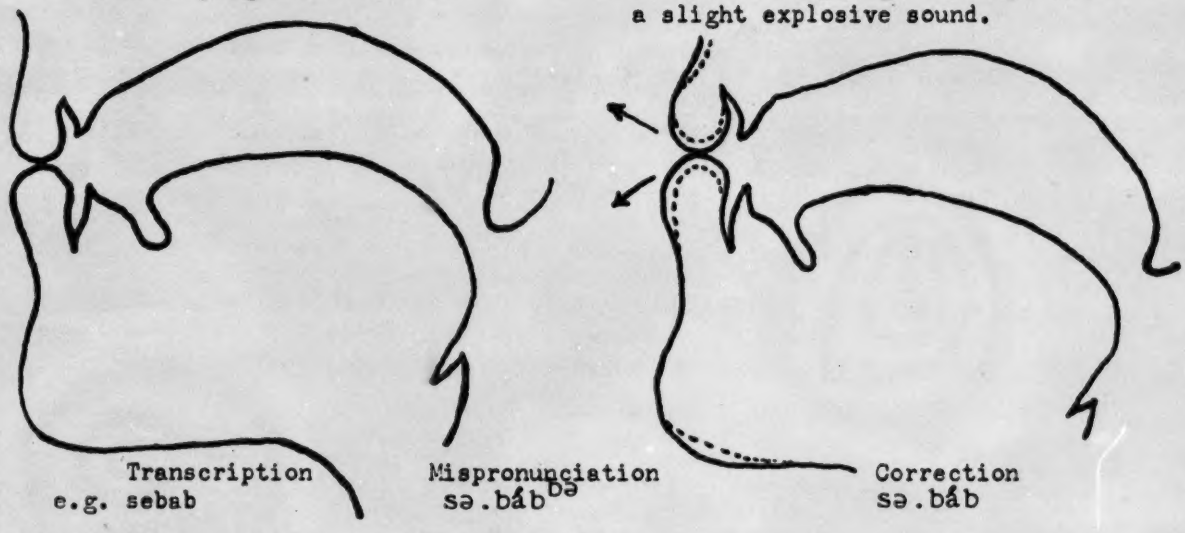
barak	baṛáʔ	or	baṛák
hak	haʔ	"	hak
kontrak	kɔntṛáʔ	"	kɔntṛák

CHAPTER 17 PROBLEM ON FINAL -B AND -P

Compare:

Final b and p in Indonesian must be uttered by closing the lips at the end of the utterance and keeping them closed.

It is different from final English b and p, where, after the closing of the lips, the air is released through the lips with a slight explosive sound.

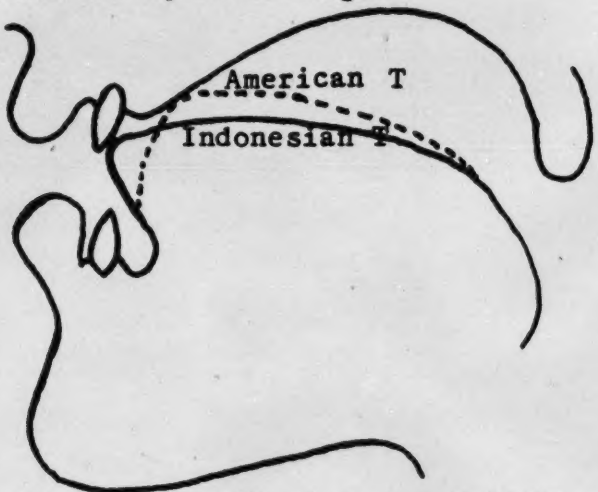


	Transcription	Mispronunciation	Correction
e.g.	sebab	sə.báb^{bə}	sə.báb
	santap	sán.tap^{pə}	sán.tap
	sikap	sí.kap^{pə}	sí.kap

Conclusion: There is no release after final stops -b and -p in Indonesian.

CHAPTER 18 PROBLEM ON T

The difference in utterance of the Indonesian and American t is the position of the tip of the tongue.



e.g. dapat, uttered by the student, sounds like dá.pa? rather than dá.pat .

CHAPTER 19 PROBLEM ON DJ AND TJ

1. Voiced dj (j) has been misuttered as tj (c), and voiceless tj (c) has been misuttered as dj (j).

Transcription	Misutterance	Correction
djelas	cə.lás	jə.lás
djembatan	cəm.bá.tan	jəm.bá.tan
melandjutkan	mə.lan.cút.kan	mə.lan.jút.kan
tjepat	jə.pʰát	cə.pát

2. Tj (c) has been misuttered as t, and t misuttered as tj (c).

Transcription	Misutterance	Correction
pertjaja	pər.tá.ya	pəɾ.cá.ya
tiap2	cíʸap.cíʸap	tíʸap.tíʸap
Tionghoa	cíʸɔŋ.hoa	tíʸɔŋ.hoa

CHAPTER 20 PROBLEMS ON NG

1. In case ng (ŋ) occurs between vowels, the student tends to utter it as -ngg- (-ŋg-) or -ngk- (-ŋk-).

Transcription	Misutterance & Misaccent	Correction
bangun	báŋ.gun	bá.ŋun
lapangan	la.p^{h}áŋ.gan	la.pá.ŋan
mengapa	məŋ.gá.pa	mə.ŋá.pa
mengerti	məŋ.gə́r.ti	mə.ŋəṛ.tí
pengadilan	pəŋ.gá.di.lan	pə.ŋa.dí.lan
penjerangan	pə.ñə.ráŋ.gan	pə.ñə.ṛá.ŋan
sangat	sáŋ.gat	sá.ŋat
tangan	táŋ.gan	tá.ŋan
tengah	təŋ.gá	tə.ŋáh
sangat	sáŋ.kat	sá.ŋat
dipungut	di.púŋ.kut	di.pú.ŋut
pengawal	pəŋ.k^{h}á.wal	pə.ŋá.wal

On the other hand, -ngk- (-ŋk-) has been misuttered as -ngg- (-ŋg-).

e.g. Transcription	Misutterance	Correction
angkatan	aŋ.gá.tan	ʔaŋ.ká.tan

or -ngk- (-ŋk-) has been misuttered as -nk- (-nk-), e.g.

Transcription	Misutterance	Correction
dibongkar	di.bɔ́n.kar	di.bɔ́ŋ.kaṛ

See further: Chapter 5, P.S.2

2. Final -ng (-ŋ) has been mispronounced as -ŋgᵊ , e.g.

Transcription	Misutterance	Correction
jang	yaŋgᵊ	yaŋ
orang	ɔ́.raŋgᵊ	ʔɔ́.r̥aŋ

In uttering the final -ng, the opening between the uvula and the dorsum remains open in Indonesian, while in English there is a slight retroflexion of the dorsum with a forward moving of the usula,which causes a momentous closing of the opening between the dorsum and the uvula.

3. Ng has been mispronounced as n in:

Transcription	Misutterance	Correction
ngantuk	nán.tuk	ŋán.tuʔ
mengerti	mə.nə́r.ti	mə.ŋər̥.tí

CHAPTER 21 SOME OTHER PROBLEMS

1. P, t and k, followed by a vowel, should be uttered in Indonesian without aspiration, as in English (^{h}).

Transcription	Misutterance	Correction
katja	kʰá.cə	ká.ca
palang	pʰá.laŋ	pá.laŋ
tadi	tʰá.di	tá.di

2. F and v occur in Indonesian in written form, but in spoken form they have been replaced by p. F and v can only be uttered as such by Indonesians who are familiar with Dutch or Arabic.

3. Z occurs in Indonesian in the transcription, but is an unfamiliar sound to the average Indonesian. Only those among them who are familiar with Dutch or Arabic can pronounce it, otherwise it has been replaced by dj.
e.g. zaman or djaman
izin or idjin

CHAPTER 22 ACCENT AND STRESS

A c c e n t:

1. As a rule, the accent (ˊ) in two or more syllable words is on the penultimate (one but last syllable) while any syllable in which a voiceless e (ə), also named pĕpĕt, occurs should never be accented.

	Transcription	Utterance
e.g.	amis	ʔá.mis
	anggap	ʔáŋ.gap
	muntah	mún.tah
	sukar	sú.kaṛ
but	emas	ʔə.más
	enggan	ʔəŋ.gán
	mentah	mən.táh
	segar	sə.gáṛ

2. In case of suffixing the rootword, the accent shifts, but it is still on the (new) penultimate.

	Transcription	Utterance
e.g.	ada	ʔá.da
	keadaan	kəʔa.dáʔan
	keadaannja	kəʔa.daʔán.ñ̃a
	keadaannjalah	kəʔa.daʔan.ñ̃á.lah

3. The manifestation of accent in Indonesian is a higher pitch of the accented syllable.

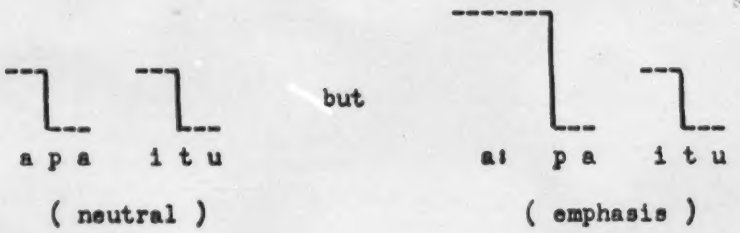
S t r e s s :

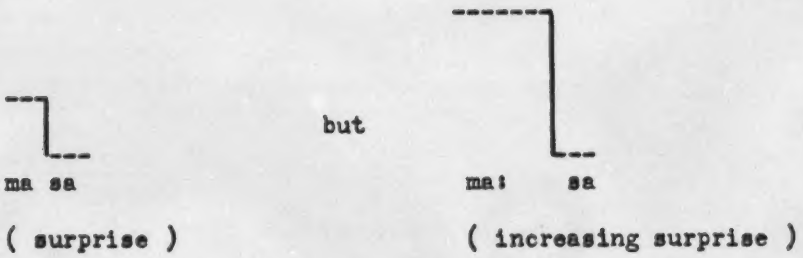
1. Stress pitch lies usually higher than accent pitch.
2. The stressed syllable has often been prolonged, and is uttered with more power, thus more air is released than in the case of an accent.
3. Stress does not necessarily follow the rule of accentuation.
4. Stress is often accompanied by indicative gestures.
5. Reasons for stressing are emphasis, surprise, dislike, anger, etc.

Therefore stress should be differentiated from accent.

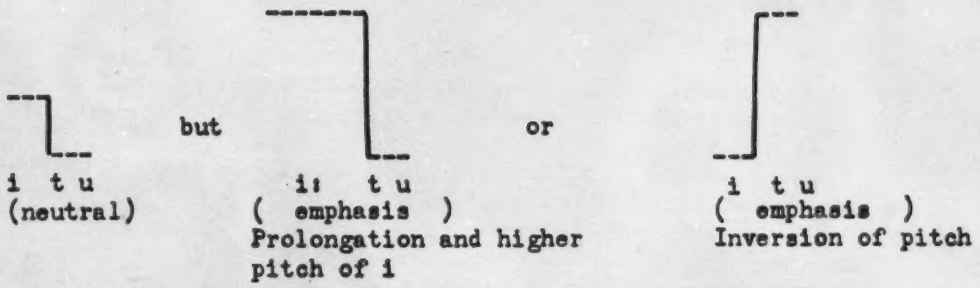
Ad 1,2 Stress

e.g.





Ad 3 Stress



A c c e n t (continued)

4. Loanwords from Dutch, although adjusted to the Indonesian sound system, follow the Dutch and not the Indonesian accentuation pattern.

		Transcription
e.g.	demokrasi	dɛ.mɔ.kṛa.sí
	kapten	kap.tɛ́n
	presiden	pṛɛ.si.dɛ́n
	sersan	sɛṛ.sán

In case Dutch loanwords resemble their English equivalent, the student tends to give them the English accentuation.
e.g.

Transcription	Misutterance & Misaccent	Correction
dokumen	dá.ku.mən	dɔ.ku.mɛ́n
departemen	də.p^{h}ár.tə.mən	dɛ.paṛ.tə.mɛ́n
kapten	k^{h}áp.tən	kap.tɛ́n

5. No accent on any prefix or final suffix.

P r e f i x :

1. In case of prefixing with me-, be(r)-, ter-, pe- and se- the syllable formed by the prefix is not accented, because the e in all these prefixes is the voiceless ə , and any syllable with ə should never be accented.

2. In case of prefixing with the verbal prefix di- or di-kan, of a
   a. one-syllable rootword, e.g. tjap, the accent remains on the rootword, so the accentuation should be: ditjáp and not ditjap.

      With verbal prefix di-kan, the rootword is now the penultimate and should be accented.

      In case di- is a locative particle, the accent remains on the one-syllable rootword, e.g. didjás, ditás, dirák.

   b. two- or more syllable rootword, in case of prefixing with the verbal prefix di-, the accent remains on the penultimate syllable of the rootword.

      In case di- is a locative particle, the accent remains on the penultimate syllable of the rootword.

Transcription	Misutterance & Misaccent	Correction
tentera	tə́n.tə.ra	tən.tə.ṛá
terdekat	tə́r.də.k^{h}at	təṛ.də.kát
tetapi	tə́.ta.pi	tə.tá.pi
tjepat	cə́.p^{h}at	cə.pát

2. The wrong syllable has been accented.

Transcription	Misutterance & Misaccent	Correction
bagaimana	ba.gái.ma.na	ba.gai.má.na
berkatalah	bər.k^{h}á.ta.la	beṛ.ka.tá.lah
berpakaian	bə- p^{h}á.k^{h}ai^{y}an	bəṛ.pa.kái^{y}an
dibagikan	di ba.gi.k^{h}an	di.ba.gí.kan
dikalahkan	di.k^{h}á.la.k^{h}an	di.ka.láh.kan
Djumahat	jú.ma.hat	ju.má.hat
harian	há.ri^{y}an	ha.ṛí^{y}an
keberanian	kə.bə.rá.ni^{y}an	kə.bə.ṛa.ní^{y}an
kerugian	kə.rú.gi^{y}an	kə.ṛu.gí^{y}an
kesendjataan	kə.sən.já.ta:n	kə.sən.ja.tá$^{?}$an
melakukan	mə.lá.k^{h}u.k^{h}an	mə.la.kú.kan
pembidikan	pəm.bí.di.k^{h}an	pəm.bi.dí.kan
pemukulan	pə.mú.ku.lan	pə.mu.kú.lan
pikiran	p^{h}í.ki.ran	pi.kí.ṛan
sebagian	sə.bá.gi^{y}an	sə.ba.gí^{y}an
siapa	sí^{y}a.pa	si^{y}á.pa

In case di- is the first syllable of a two-syllable rootword, e.g. díri, dípan, dídih, díam, di- is thus the penultimate syllable and should, therefore, be accented.

S u f f i x :

1. In case of suffixing the rootword (one- or more syllabic) with -i, -an, -kan, -kah, -lah, -tah, -nja, these suffixes should never be accented, because they are not the penultimate syllable.

2. In case of a "double suffix", as -inja, -annja, -kannja, -ilah, -anlah and -kanlah, -i-,-an-and -kan- become now the penultimate syllable, and should, therefore, be accented.

3. In case of "triple suffix" -injalah, -kannjalah and -annjalah, in all three cases the -nja becomes the penultimate syllable, and should, therefore, be accented.

CHAPTER 23 PROBLEMS ON ACCENTUATION

The Indonesian accentuation pattern is unfamiliar to the student. Accent mistakes, as follow, have been made:

1. The syllable, containing a pĕpĕt, has been accented.

Transcription	Misutterance & Misaccent	Correction
bertempur	bər.tə́m.pur	bəṛ.təm.púṛ
empat	ə́m.p^{h}at	ʔəm.pát
meledak	mə.lə́.dak	mə.lə.dáʔ
mendenda	mən.də́n.da	mən.dən.dá
mendengar	mən.də́.ŋar	mən.də.ŋáṛ
mengerti	mə.ŋə́r.ti	mə.ŋəṛ.tí
menjerang	mə.ñə́.raŋ	mə.ñə.ṛáŋ
pergi	p^{h}ə́r.gi	pəṛ.gí
pernah	p^{h}ə́r.na	pəṛ.náh
sembilan	sə́m.bi.lan	səm.bí.lan
seorang	sə́.ɔ.raŋ	səʔə́.ṛaŋ
tentang	tə́n.t^{h}aŋ	tən.táŋ

3. The last syllable has been accented and the vowel in it prolonged.

Transcription	Misutterance & Misaccent	Correction
didalam	di.də.lá:m	di.dá.lam
diundurkan	di^{y}un.dur.k^{h}á:n	di^{y}un.dúṛ.kan
orang	o.rá:ŋ	ʔɔ.ṛaŋ
pembidikan	pəm.bi.di.k^{h}á:n	pəm.bi.dí.kan
sendiri	sən.də.rí:	sən.dí.ṛi

4. Students from certain parts of the United States tend to modulate(~) the last syllable. Simultaneously the accent often falls on this last syllable and the vowel in it has been prolonged. (-:)

Transcription	Misutterance & Misaccent	Correction
bagus	ba.gú~:s	bá.gus
digaris	di.ga.rí~:s	di.gá.ṛis
diharap	di.ha.rá~:p	di.há.ṛap
dikebun	di.kə.bú~:n	di.kə.bún
kiri	k^{h}i.rí~:	kí.ṛi
lari	la.rí~:	lá.ṛi
menembak	mə.nɛm.bá~:k	mə.nɛ́m.baʔ
mobil	mo^{w}bí~^{y}l	mɔ.bíl
nol	nó~:l	nɔl
panggil	p^{h}aŋ.gí~^{y}l	páŋ.gil
terhebat	tər.hɛ.bá~:t	təṛ.hɛ́.bat

5. Some students show, besides modulation, a strong nasalization of the last syllable (̃), in case the last syllable ends with a nasal(n,m,ng).

Transcription	Misutterance & Misaccent	Correction
bilang	bi.lá~:ŋ	bí.laŋ
datang	da.t^{h}á~:ŋ	dá.taŋ

Transcription	Misutterance & Misaccent	Correction
menang	mə.na:ŋ	mə.náŋ
pakaian	$p^ha.k^hai^ya:n$	pa.kái^{y}an
persendjataan	pər.sən.ja.$t^ha:n$	pəɾ.sən.ja.tá^{ʔ}an
Selatan	sə.la.$t^ha:n$	sə.lá.tan

CHAPTER 24 PITCH LEVELING AND DISACCENTUATION IN WORD COMBINATION

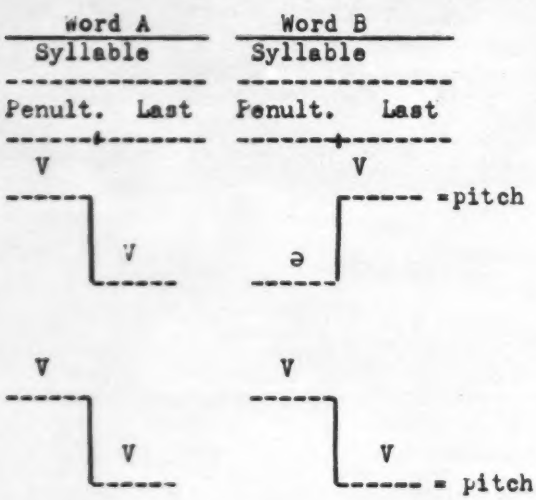
V = a , ɛ , i , ɔ , u.

V,ə = a, ɛ , i , ɔ , u , ə.

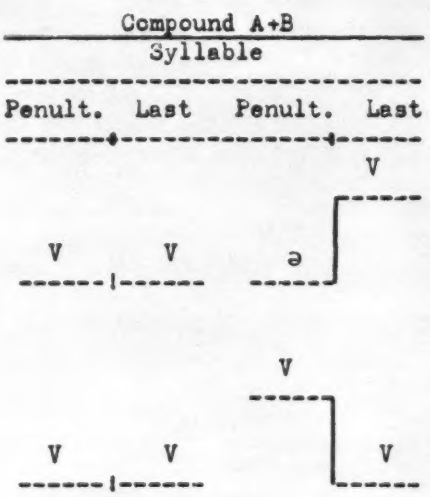
A or B: V-CV,CV-CV,CV-CVC,VC-CVC,CVC-CVC.

1. In case A and B are each two-syllable words.

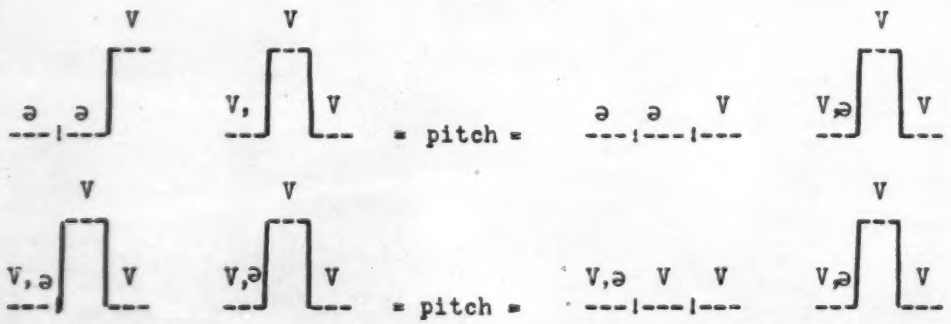
A and B occur isolatedly.



A and B occur in compound A+B.



2. In case A and B are each three- or more syllable words.



The grouping of two or more words which have accents when alone results in only the last word in the word group maintaining its accent.

The last word maintains always its word accent, while all other words become disaccented. This disaccentuation manifests itself in a leveling of the pitch of all other words in such a compound or word group. This also occurs in case of reduplication.

	Words in isolation with their word accent		Combination with disaccentuation result
1.	sedáng	pergí	sedang-pergí
	telág	kená	telah-kená
	belúm	kerás	belum-kerás
2.	másа	depán	masa-depán
	hárta	bendá	harta-bendá
	djálan	tengáh	djalan-tengáh
	kápal	peráng	kapal-peráng
	páhit	getír	pahit-getír
3.	djálan	rája	djalan-rája
	sámbil	lálu	sambil-lálu
	lálu	líntas	lalu-líntas
	ómong	kósong	omong-kósong
4.	ápa	sádja	apa-sádja
	mána	lági	mana-lági
	kántor	ítu	kantor-ítu
	pótlot	íni	potlot-íni
	dátang	púla	datang-púla
	púlang	djúga	pulang-djúga

5.	lágí	púla	lagi-púla
	ápa	lági	apa-lági
	ítu	djúga	itu-djúga
	íni	sádja	ini-sádja

In case of reduplication:

6.	kíra	kira-kíra
	ápa	apa-ápa
	kántor	kantor-kántor
	púntjak	puntjak-púntjak
7.	sedáng	sedang-sedáng
	tengáh	tengah-tengáh
	bekás	bekas-bekás

In case the words are three or more syllabic:

8.	pentjegáh	bahája	pentjegah-bahája
	pendengár	terhórmat	pendengar-terhórmat
	setelah	berdjálan	setelah-berdjálan
	serikat	sekerdjá	serikat-sekerdjá
	bergerák	bersáma	bergerak-bersáma
	Pimpínan	Tertínggi	Pimpinan-Tertínggi

9.	Márkas	Besár	Tentára	Markas-Besar-Tentára
	Dúta	Amérika	Serikat	Duta-Amerika-Serikat
	Peladjáran	Bahása	Indonésia	Peladjaran-Bahasa-Indonésia

10. Pitch leveling occurs actually in word groups in a sentence.

e.g.

Ápa ítu djúga ?	Apa-itu-djúga ?
Íni sádja báik djúga.	Ini-sádja baik-djúga.
Sája djúga ákan pergí lági.	Saja-djúga akan-pergi-lági.
Kápan día ítu máu bekerdjá púla?	Kápan dia-ítu mau-bekerdja--púla?
Tídak táhu, ítu sádja jang sája ketahúi.	Tidak-táhu, itu-sádja jang--saja-ketahúi.
Djángan2 día dátang kembáli.	Djangan-djángan día datang-kembáli.

P.S. The connective (-)mark is used here for the student's convenience.